# THE BEAUTIFUL BLUE RIDGE.

Yirginia Scenery Unequaled by Any Country of the World.

ROMANTIC AND INTERESTING REGION.

The Magnificent Holls of Eastern Virginia The Neighborhood of Crabtree Falls ... Nothing Like It in the Trosachs.

(For The Times.)

When in my last I endeavored to give your readers some idea of the wonders of some of the other attractions of that romantic and interesting region. The country here reupying the extreme western corner of Nelounty, just where it is joined by the counties of Augusta and Rockbridge. It is at this cont also that the Blue Ridge lifts itself up orginia, or in any of the other States traof by this beautiful mountain range. It s for this reason that the famous falls restred to, being thus environed, become ferred to, being thus environed, become so attractive to the visitor. Deriving their sources from one of the lignest of the neighboring peaks, the mayelous effects displayed by the waters of the Crabtree are greatly enhanced by the ever changing variety and solemn grandeur of their stately attendants. Another important accessory or dement of beauty probably not generally observed comes in here to give additional charm to this particular region. The Bing Edge, as a rule, differs much from other mountain ranges in some of its physical characteristics. In almost all other mountains their tops and slopes present to the eye a barron and dismal aspect. In many monatains ther tops and stopes present to the eve a barron and dismal aspect. In many cases even distance declines to lend its enchantment, and the nearer the approach the more rugged and forbidding beapproach the hote rugged and formiding be-comes the scene. The bleak and bare sum-mits stand exposed to the peltings of the storms of winter and the heats of summer; naked, but patient under the ceaseless inficon, and affording a striking example of that veterous decree that the whole creation d groan and travail in pain together un-w. This feature in mountain scenery is foreibly exhibited among the European ranges, especially in the bleak solitudes of the high Alps and the rocky and serrated summits of the Pyrenees. VIRGINIA'S BLUE BILLS.

Not so, however, with the subjects of our Not so, however, with the subjects of our present notice; an exception having apparently been made in the case before us. Now where in the world is the eye afforded greater pressure than in looking upon the blue hills of eastern America, even up to their vary summits. The reason is obvious. es are covered with forests from bottom

p. The original soil, already rich, is arly replemshed by the vast accumula-t leaves and debris at every change of seasons. The clouds pour out their treassurface until the process of decay is accomgate and enrich the valleys below. By a neans the wilderness of verdure is over rectuated on both sides of the mountains, continuitarly on the eastern slopes, for the as a that they are more protected from the NEIGHBORHOOD OF CRASTREE PALLS.

he region of which I now speak is, pera made more attractive from these and or causes than any other part of this faring range, and it is owing to the adresents to the eye so much softness of out-ne and delicacy of coloring. The neighbor-ned of the Crabtree Falls particularly counds in the advantages enumerated above, t that favored spot have assembled, as if concert of action, "some of the rate of mountain dignitaries." stands alone robed in his special attractions while the entire group from their "pride of place" seem pleased to assume the guarever claimed the attention of man or mountain. High above his fellows Mount Pleasant lifts his head, then the Pinnacle, so Fleasant lifts his lead, then the Pinnacle, so suggestive in name, points to heaven through soaring clouds log 'Dupriest' next follows in the stately train, while in proud succession "Three Ridge," "Cardinal," "Wilkie" and "Spy 'eichange recognitions with the famous "Apple Orchard" peak and the still more remote l'eaks of Otter seen dozing, in the bine distance far away southward beyond the rejecting what the wild waves are saying, so here the solitude is relieved by a chorus of "glad waters" forever flowing along their rugged ways. Meantime they dispense blessings as they go, their pure streams abounding in front and other fish for the use of man, while their waters refresh the thirsty earth

As a consequence of the richness of the soil this immediate country, unlike most mountain regions, abounds in a variety of the finest graphically describes this feature than any tang I can say. Speaking of the high table two thousand feet above the railroad on the writer says. The soil of the er part of this forest is a deep black san, and, strange to say, much of it entirely free from stone, making, ceared, splendid farming lands. The and of the axe has never been heard to and there are places near by which are an explored. The timber is oak, chest, of bird's-eye maple, locust, walnut, hickory, sumber, out of which the well-known maps are made, and a kind of birch known inines are made, and a kind of birch known as the mountain mahogany, said to be mest beautiful wood for furniture. Lower down in the valies after are enormous hemlocks and white pine. Any one who speaks of the bised these trees will be suspected of lying, but I measured a locust seven feet seven makes around as straight as a mast and fally seventy five feet to the first limb." Ac. its had also been told "of an oak seven feet aroas the stump." The mountain mahogany bere referred to is what is generally known as bereas the stump." The mountain malogany bere referred to is what is generally known as the sweet, black or cherry birch, which is common in the North, but is found also in the South on high mountain plateaus in a conan climate. It attains considerable size, the valuable on account of its fine-grained at which is susceptible of high polish and effu for decorative purposes. So much for a timber of this region.

INTERESTING NATURAL PEATURES. Indescribing the Crabtree Falls it was neces-by to dwell at length upon the extraordinary storal features which characterize that rehable spot, and your readers may have and spot and your reasers may have as account become somewhat sated with set of literature. In the meantine shas been said of the scenery in the stof which they are located. This should be allowed to pass unnoticed, because of the same asception with the falls and its unusual attractions. The world hid be made aware of these so that in the tare a country now so little known may ome the resort of the people, not only in result of health and pleasure, but be allowed e opportunity of catching the inspira-loss excited by looking upon the majestic suris of nature, which not only calarge the erations of the mind, but at the same time and to consider the heart a more profound to of one's country. With the great administration before us, we the people of Virginia we too much neglected our opportunities.
In here I must be allowed to illustrate my ming by a personal experience. In the ng of 1860, soon after the fall of the then Confederacy, two of us were travelis along the valley of Rockfish river from themsale through Nelson county to James over. The weather was exquisite. Although er. The weather was exquisite. Although history over a rugged and neglected road, in it dilapalated vehicle drawn by a mule, our almiration was excited by the beauties of the case at every turn and on every side. The case at every turn and on every side. The case at every turn and on every side. The case at every turn and on every side. The case and other evidences of returning spring added much to our enjoyment. The "stern alarums" of war had ceased and this seemed the hymn of praise therefor. The road folthe hymn of praise therefor. The road fol-lowed the bank of the roaring Rockfish. On lowed the bank of the roaring Rockfish. On one side lofty cliffs towered up to pinnacles, clad in the variegated coloring of the Latifolia, commonly called mountain ivy. Here a mass of pink dazzled the eye, there a softer combination of tints hid the dark and rugged abutment of some frowning crag, while like plumes shining in the sun, aprays of pure white floated from the creats of the topmost rocks. Away up in the heavens the stately vulture and the predatory hawk soared [Try it and see.]

Erom the list of names of prominent people who have sent orders for season tickets for who have se

in scrutinizing circles searching the earth for their prey. We met no one. A solitary otter was startled from his mid-day nap at a turn in the road and was promptly shot by my companion before he could reach his watery retreat. Over the whole day's drive had brooded a sense of solitude, not unaccompanied by that feeling of relief when one's heart, mind and body have been suddenly freed from the oppression of been suddenly freed from the oppression of some terrible incubus. The war was over, and although its direful shadow was still upon us, yet the pain of suspense had ceased and this trip through the country, this opportunity of holding communion with honest nature, was to us more than ordinary consolation. But to the point.

DISAPPOINTED WITH THE TROSACHS. Six weeks after the date of the incident just Six weeks after the date of the incident just described I was in a foreign land. A stage-coach had just borne me over the Brig-o'-Turk, and I was "In the deep Trosachs' wildest nook." Never man experienced a disappointment as great and as unexpected as came over me at that moment. I could scarcely realize the fact that I was actually passing through the far-famed gateway to the Scotch Highlands, of whose glories and heading. Highlands, of whose glories and beauties I had read and heard so much. The song of the poet the story of the Lady of the Lake, with all its romantic incidents and vivid array of stirring events, came to my rescue in vain. A few days afterwards, in writing to the friend who had been my companion in the trip along Rockfish river, I was constrained to admit that in all respects the natural beauties of the latter far exceeded the natural beauties of the latter far exceeded those of the region through which I had just passed. Of course I need not remind your readers here that the genius of Walter Scott has done all, or nearly all, for Scotland. Nature, however, has not been altogether idle. having, as it were, herself made adequate preparation for many of the matchiess pictures created by the imagination of her unrivaled, artist. In referring to the above incident I merely wish to illustrate the truth that it is not always necessary to go from home in search of novelties, whether of the natural world, or even of the realm asthetic.

SOME ATTRACTIONS. Lest your readers should not entirely agree to this announcement, I must conduct them once more to the scenes referred to at the beginning of this letter that they may the better appreciate some of the attractions of their own country. One enthusiastic tourist who had made quite a journey to see the fails so often referred to, having stayed long enough to enjoy the beauties of the neighborhood, thus expresses himself. He was now several miles away from the Crabtree fails and rear the number mount. Falls and near the summit of another moun-

Falls and near the summit of another mountain. He says:

"On arriving at this point we were taken to the western side and took our position on Black Rock, where for the first time since entering these mountains we could lift our heads above the stately oaks, pines and chestnuts that flourish upon the mountain tops and bid defiance even to the woodman's axe. This rock, appropriately named from the black lichens with which it is heavily coated, stands seventy feet in perpendicular height, and as you suddenly emerge from the dark forest and step forth upon the lotty crest you involuntarily shrink from the scene. Immediately in front and far below you gaze upon dark impenetrable gorges, whose fathomless depths strike terror to the bewildered eye. Far away to the left we recognize the familiar outlines of the left we recognize the familiar outlines of the House mountain, followed by the North mountain, the Shenandoah, Cheat, Elliotts' knob and other ranges extending northward and losing themselves in blue ethereal space. We reluciantly withdraw from this scene to look upon one surpassing all others. We now take our place on the eastern side on a pinnacle of Spy Rock. Here we look down thousands of feet upon a world of look down thousands of feet upon a world of outtvatad fields, unfolding valleys, meander-ing rivers, cities, villages and distant moun-tains. Far in the distance to the right and south the shining spots and spires indicate where lies the city of Lynchburg, while still further off the Feaks of Otter assert their claims to supremacy over other aspiring pin-nales. Before us its spread out the counties of Campbell, Appomattox, Buckingham, Am-herst, Albemarle and Nelson, over whom at this time Nature had spread her azura mantle as if to screen in some degree from man's as if to sersen in some degree from man's devouring gaze a panorama only to be beheld

bereit of its whid animals. As he scans with searching gaze the deep unfrequented gorges, or climits in imagination to rocky fastnesses, which perhaps have never felt the foot of man, he delights to fancy them still the haunts of the deer, the wild-cat and the bear. haunts of the deer, the wild-cat and the bear. In the present instance this is literally true. In the language of another, "the magnificent virgin forests still abound in bear, deer and wild cats, and far better game," turkeys, pheasants, squirrels, hares and partridges. If after a tedious day during his journey he suddenly comes upon a cabin and the humble occupant hid away in the wilderness near some mountain torrent, the solitude of the way seems rather to be increased thereby. He begins to moralize upon the differences in the conditions of mankind and his mind, relieved from the contemplation of weighter matters, wonders templation of weightier matters, wonders how these poor people live, what they do all the winter and how it is that they can con-sent to spend their livess in such a place. In the region of which I now write there are many such, and the traveler will be surprised many such, and the traveler will be surprised to hear that although he may have come many miles to view the falls of the Crabtree, and great mountains. "not a tenth" of the present population had ever had the curiosity to climb the pinnacle from which they flowed. This is not an uncommon thing among mountaineers. More than thirty years ago! myself went on a three days horse back ride to view what was then called the ago I myself went on a three days horse-back ride to view what was then called the Sait Pond on the Baid Knob in Glies county. At that time a bridle path, scarce half way up the mountain, was the only approach to the top. My companion and myself lodged one night not far from the base of the moun-tain with a man over eighty years of age, whose family had settled in that country when the Shawsness Indians made occasional when the Shawanese Indians made occasional forays over the borders, and yet he assured us that not one of them had ever been to the spot we had some so far to visit.

THE WILDS OF NELSON. So much for the wilds of Nelson, her unique So much for the winds of Neison, her unique and wonderful falls, her magnificent mountains and scenery. For ages they have been pent up, confined in solitary grandeur, content to fulfill the secret purposes of that nature, who at hast now consents, for her own and man's account, to set loose forever their "excess of glory obscured."

P.

A man who has practiced medicine for forty years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says :

Tolero, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.: Gentlemen.

I have been in the general practice of medicine for most forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with seen a preparation that I could pleat he was as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not core, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly. L. L. GOSSUCH, M. D., Office 215 Summit street. We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

\$3 Sold by all druggists.

any man, woman or child who is affected with Constipation, Dyspepsia. Headache or Torpid Liver to prove that a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator will not relieve them. It never fails, and is so pure, so harmless that an infant can take it and never have a second spell of colic. An adult can take it, keep the bowels regular, and secure health.

The BEST 10c. PLUGS of PURE SUN-CURED TOBACCO are Hickok & Co.'s H. D. C. and Caroline Sun-Cured.

The Emma Juch Grand Opera Company of 150 members for a season of three operas at the Mozart Academy December 7th and 8th, with matinee, will bring out all the full dress suits available. It is sure to be a notable en-

## FOREST-BORN DEMOSTHENES.

The Story of a Great Orator Told by His Grandson.

GOVERNOR AND

Mr. Henry Presents the Life of Ills Grandfather and the Character of His Times. A Great Contribution,

Even a very brief reading of a few lines of the "Life, Speeches and Correspondence of Patrick Henry" now before the public, will satisfy any one that with the author the work has been a labor of love, and that Hon. W. W. Henry is eminently fitted for the task of writing the life of his celebrated grandfather. The only mystery about the matter is, that to those who do not know the author personally it may seem strange that a busy lawyer could find time to do such scholarly work. He has very naturally made a hero of his grandfather. Patrick Henry, but Henry had many of the Patrick Henry, but Henry had many of the qualities which go to make up the hero. He was self-reliant, he understood human nature, he was carnest of purpose, he was above and beyond all else honest in thought, word and deed. Late in life he wrote to a young friend what every one who knows the world understands to be the sentiment of a true manthat "adversity toughens manhood, and the characteristic of the good or the great man is characteristic of the good or the great man is not that he has been exempted from the evils of life, but that he has surmounted them." This is the language of a gentleman and of a

This was the language of Henry's mature This was the language of Henry's mature mannood, but it showed what fire and dash there must have been in him as a youth, especially when we recollect with a wafe and family to support he had the boldness to read "Coke upon Littleton," and a "Digest of the Virginia Acts of Assembly" for six weeks and then take out a license to practice

weeks and then take out a license to practice iaw. Is there a man in the Commonwealth who would dare do it now?

Whether Mr. Wirt's glowing account of the result of the examination for the license is correct or not, it is certain that the man who was armed with such tremendons self-reliance was no common man. He did not look forward with a sinking heart to the stifling life of a briefless barrister, nor did he ever expect to hear the mountain music of the echoing footsteps of other lawyers' clients bassing his door. The man who began with the spar of necessity driven into him as he did could not stop short of the highest position to be won stop short of the highest position to be won at the bar. Up to that time he had missed his calling, but such pluck as he exhibited showed that he had found it at last, and like Frskine, it was from that time impossible to close to him the door of the temple of fame. He got his license in 17-0 and immediately began practice. Every lawyer knows that not even Napoleon Bousparte with his splen-did intellect could have understood in that brief space of time even a part of the prin-ciples of that seamless garment overlang-

ing the world which we call law.

It was then even more impossible than it is at present, for Blackstone did not complete the publication of his Commentaries until 1769 and this young lawyer had never even heard of Blackstone.

heard of Blackstone.

In the course of two years a great question came up for decision. The hand of the English Government was on the side of the clergy against the people of the colony of Virginia. The clergy had their salaries paid by a levy on the several parishes, which was satisfied by a certain number of pounds of tobaccotlat being the currency of that day. The number of pounds was fixed by law. There came several bad tobacco seasons, and the weed rose greatly in price.

weed rose greatly in price.

The Colonial Assembly met and passed a law providing that the salaries should be not a fixed number of pounds, but such quantity of tobacco as would bring the amount of salary received before the tremendous rise in But enough of scenery. The tourist is ever on the lookout for incident and novelty. He is slways giad to know that such a country as I have note described has not been altogether bereft of its wild animals. As he scans with

John Camm, a powerful and vigorous pamphieteer, the spiritual representative of pamphieteer, the spiritual representative of the House of Peers in America, being "Commissary" of William and Mary College, was the head of the Established Church at the time of the passage of the act which made such a serious inroad into the revenues of the clergy. He at once saw the legal objection to the act and began an acrimonious war upon the people who upheld it. Colonel Bland and Colonel Carter were its champions. The logic of Camm's attacks was irresistible, but his side of the question was very unpopular. The spirit of liberty was abroad in the land and the reverend gentleman had to go to Maryland to get the last publication printed. It bore the startling title of "The Colonels Dismounted."

Some idea of the heat of the controversy can Some idea of the heat of the controversy can be gathered even from the title. Many very good people other than the Rev. John Camm were loyal to the King, and it is curious that as late as July 24th, 1766, he wrote to a friend in England that "One of our most active, flaming and applicated Sons of Liberty, Colonel Richard Henry Lee, who burnt poor Mercer in effigy raised a mob on Archy Ritchie, "&c., &c., &." has been lately blown up in the public prints, it is said, by Mr. James Mercer It appears that Lee previous to cer. It appears that Lee previous to his patriousm had made interest to be made stamp-master himself, from letters it seems now in the possession of Colonel Mercer, so that Lee will find it difficult hereafter to dethat Lee will find it difficult hereafter to deceive anybody into an opinion of his patriotism." The paper war culminated in a suit brought at the instance of Kev. John Camm in Hanover county by Mr. Maury for the recovery of the value of the tobacco he would have been entitled to receive had it not been for the irregular repeal of the old law. The court notwithstanding popular clamor held the repeal to be null and then the question came before a jury on a writ of enquiry of damages. It was in the power of the jury to say how much damages had been sustained, and ages. It was in the power of the jury to say how much damages had been sustained, and the true measure technically was the differ-ence made by the number of pounds be-tween the old law and its repeal unsanctioned by the King. It was a test case. The dignified sold lawyers retired from the case and Patrick Henry appeared for the defendants—in fact the people. He hesitated and faltered in the start, then the magnitude of the question took possession of him and he fairly electrified the jury and bystanders. The jury retired and brought in a versited of one penny damages. It was a great victory. Without it the embattled farmers would most probably never have stood at Concord

"And fired the shot heard round the world." The case was appealed, and the contest The case was appealed, and the contest carried on with great energy, but it was finally dismissed on a technicality by connivance of the British Government. Camin was legally and legically right, but the resistless longing for liberty and the uncontrollable desire for local self-government, the mainspring not only of America's greatness, but of that of all the nations of the earth, was too powerful to be stemmed, and the whole world now sustains the verdict of the Hanover jury.

Henry was a made and marked man, and it was prepostreous any longer to call him "an obscure attorney."

obscure attorney."

It was the beginning of a Government of the people, for the people, by the people.

The account given by Mr. Wirt Henry is the best on record of this cause celebre.

In speaking of the first real opposition to the Stamp act the author says 'that the passage by the Virginia House of Burgesses of Patrick Henry's resolutions of May 29, 1765, formed the first opposition to the Stamp act after its passage, and by their popular effect the great point of resistance to British taxation was universally established in the colthe great point of resistance to British taxa-tion was universally established in the col-omes, and the Revolutionary war was thus brought on. All that had been done con-cerning the Stamp act before their passage had been by way of protest against an act proposed: what these resolutions accom-plished was resistance to an act passed. The phished was resistance to an act passed. The first was mere protest against proposed action the last rebellion against action had."

This is made so clear that it must forever be regarded as outside of the pale of contro-

Passing over his career at the bar, which

Passing over his career at the bar, which was eminently successful, we turn to the political side of his life and find that he was a born rehel and leader of men.

Mr. W. W. Honry tells us that "the second Virginia Convention met in St. John's church, Richmond. March 20, 1775, They came together in ignorance of the proceedings in Parliament upon the reception of the action of Congress. of Congress. The latest information they had was con

tained in the Williamsburg Gazette of the 18th, which printed a letter from London, dated December 14, 1774, relating the gracious reception of the petition by the King, and adding: 'The buzz at court is that all the acts will be repealed except the admiralty and declaratory, and that North and Dartmouth will be replaced by Gower and Hillsborough.' This revived the hopes of the most conservative of the patriots, who still trusted that the ministry would retrace their footsteps and all

would be well again.

"The convention organized by electing Peyton Randolph president, and at once took into consideration the proceedings of the Continental Congress. These they heartily approved. They next presented the thanks of the body and of the colony to the Virginia delegation for their cheerful undertaking and faithful discharge of the very important trust. faithful discharge of the very important trust

imposed in them."

Several other resolutions of a mild character were offered, "but the second resolution of Mr. Henry looked to an immediate preparation for a conflict of arms, not simply to the drilling of the militia, but to the embedying of an army for the defense of the colony. The resolution itself clearly disclosed its object, and Mr. Henry, in his speech enforcing it, left no doubt of his purpose. He would have the convention, with him, give up all hope of a peaceful settlement, and recognize the fact that they were virtually at war with Great

they were virtually at war with Great Britain."

It is beyond all dispute the greatest effort of his life. In conclusion he said: "There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free, if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending, if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us. \* \* I know not what course others may take, but as know not what course others may take, but as for me give me liberty or give me death!"

for me give me liberty or give me death?"

In such a brief space it is impossible to do justice to the work of Mr. W. W. Henry. The book is a credit to the publishers as well as to the author, and is immensely valuable.

It should have a great sale, especially in Virginia and the South.

Perhaps even in this short notice something should be said of the famous attainder of Josiah Phillips by the Virginia Legislature and of the mooted question whether he suffered death under the act or in due course of law.

the author's conclusion on the matter and at-tempt to show that it is most probable that he suffered death under the act of attainder while Henry was Governer and Randolph Attorney-General.

Mr. Henry's work is for sale by West, Johnston & Co.

Failure of the Sweet Potato Crop. ONANGOES, VA., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—In the hope of a successful year in 1892 our people are railying from the depressed condition produced by a failure in the sweet potato crop. A good crop of corn has been housed, and there is a fair prospect for the usual supply of pork.

The remarkably healthy state of the community is at present giving way to several cases of influenza and fever, and our physicians are having their long spell of leisure broken.

Interesting revival services have been in progress at the Baptist church for the last ten days. Rev. J. B. Pruitt, the pastor, has been ably assisted by Rev. Mr. Wood, of Newwort News.

Several of our Masonic brethren spent the

Several of our Masonic brethren spent the day at Sunny Side, Northampton county, yesterday participating in the laying of the corner-stone of the new Baptist church at that place. Professor F. P. Brent, of Onancock, was the speaker of the occasion.

Representative members of Charlotte Lodge will attend the Grand Lodge of Masons to meet in Richmond the 14th proximo. It is expected that our town will be represented in the State Temperance Convention to assem-

expected that our town will be represented in the State Temperance Convention to assem-ble in your city the same week. Hev. A. C. Berryman, who was reappointed by the late session of the Virginia Confer-ence to the pastorate of this place, returned last Saturday. This is regarded as the most desirable charge on the Eastern Shore dis-tered.

#### Small Notes From Halifax County.

Housron, Vs., Nov. 28.—[Special.]—There was a small crowd at Halifax county court Monday and very little business. The recent term of the circuit court for this county was very long and interesting. Judge Whittle deserged in the county was very long and interesting. serves credit for the expeditions way in which he transacts business, some cases which he transacts business, some cases of over twenty years standing being stricker from the county docket at the recent term. Nev. Mr. Funsten is conducting a series of meetings, in which there is much interest displayed, at South Boston.

The grip has numerous victims in this Thanksgiving day was generally observed at this place and South Boston by services in the various churches, etc.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant-Elegant-Reliable.

For biliousness and constipation take Lemon For fevers, chills, and malaria take Lemon For sleeplessness, nervousness, and palpita-

For sleeplessness, nervousness, and palpita-tion of the heart take Lemon Elixir. For indigestion and foul stomach take Lemon Elixir. For all sick and nervous headaches take Lemon Elixor. Ladies, for natural and thorough organic

pregulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above-named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta,

Fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle at druggists'.

Cures all coughs, colds, hoarseness, throat, bronchitis, hemorrhage, and all throat

Twenty-five cents at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta

HICKOR'S NO. 1, H. D. C., FIG. AND CAROLINESUN-CURED ARE PURIE, CLEAN AND CHOICE SUN-CURED TOBACCOS. TRY

A Christmas box is being prepared by the ladies of the Indian Association for a missionary who is laboring among the Seminoles of Florida at Myers, in that State. It will be packed at Dr. Hoge's church Wednesday, December 2d. All who are willing to help us are requested to send us something for the are requested to send us something for the dinner or the tree—rice, tea sugar, ornaments, toys, &c.—either to Mrs. S. H. Hawes, \$22 east Franklin: Mrs. Capers, 912 Floyd avenue; Mrs. Cooper, 902 east Clay, or to Dr. Hoge's church early Wednesday morning.

In order to satisfy a universal demand we are pleased to inform our patrons that the superb Export Brewage of the Baltimore Brewing Company will hereafter be sold in pint as well as quart bottles. Orders for cases containing either two dozen pints or one dozen quarts will be promptly executed by GEORGE A. HUNDLEY, 528 east Broad street.

The social event of this season's musicales will be the operatic festival of the Juch Opera Company at the Mozart Academy, December 7th and 8th, with popular matinee on

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, fits, St Vitus dance, nervousness, hysteria, headache, hot flushes, nervous dyspensia, confusion, are cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Trial bottles and fine books free at Owens & Minor Drug Company, No. 1007 Main street, op osite Postoffice.

HICKOK'S NO. 1, H. D. C. FIG, AND CAROLINE SUN-CURED ARE PURE, CLEAN AND CHOICE SUN-CURED TOBACCOS, TRY THEM.

FOR DYSPEPSIA. Indirection, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. all dealers keep it. \$1 per bottle. Genuine has kade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. RAILROADS.

# N-& W Norfolk Western R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AUGUST 20, 1891.
LEAVE RICHMOND (DAILY).
BYRD-STREET STATION.
9:00 A.M., Richmond and Norfolk through
express. Arrive Norfolk 11:35 A.M.
Stops only at Petersburg. Waverly
and Suffolk.
10:05 A.M., For Roanoke. Radford, Pulaski,
Bristol: also connects at Radford
for Bluefield and Pocahontas. Parlor car Petersburg to Roanoke, and
Pullman sleeper Roanoke to Memphis via Knoxville and Chattanooga.

12:40 P. M., For Lynchburg, Roanoke and inter-

12:40 P. M., For Lynchburg. Roanoke and intermediate stations. No connection beyond Roanoke.

5:45 P. M., Arrives at Norfolk at 9:39 P. M.
11:30 P. M., For Roanoke, Radford, Pulaski, Bristol. Also for Buesield, Pocahontas, Elkhorn and stations on clinch Valley Division. Also for Louisville and stations on L. & N.
R. K. via Norton. Pullman balace sleeper between Richmond and Lynchburg. Berths ready for occupancy at 9:00 P. M. Also Pullman aleeper Petersburg to Louisville via Norton. And Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans via Knorville and Chattanooga.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily at 7:44 A. M., 1:40 P. M. and 7:45 P. M.; from Norfolk and the East at 11:45 A. M. and 6:38 P. M.

Tickets, basgage-checks, and all information.

and 6:38 P. M.

Tickets, baggage-checks, and all information can be obtained at Richmond and Petersburg railroad depot; A. W. Garber's, 201 Main street; and a; the Company's office, 838 east Main street.

R. W. COURTNEY,
Passenger Agent.
W. B. EEVILL,
General Passenger Agent.
General Office, Roanoke, Va.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BAILWAY COM-

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 16, 1891. No. Richmond. BROAD STREET STATION.

5-8:20 A. M. Except Sunday for Clifton F'ge 2-8:40 A. M. Daily for Norfolk. 1-2:30 P. M. Daily for Cincinnati. 4-3:20 P. M. Daily for Norfolk. 25-4:30 P. M. Daily for Norfolk. 3-10:30 P. M. Except Sunday for Bothwell.

No. Richmond EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M. Daily for Lyn'bg&Clifton Fige 4:30 P. M. Except Sunday for Lynchburg II—I 4:30 P. M. Except Sunday for Lynchburg
No. 5 connects at Gordonsville for Washing
ton; at V. M. Junction for Lynchburg; at Basic
City for Shenandoah Valley, North and South,
and at Stauntou for Harper's Ferry.
No. 1. Pullman for Cincinnati; dining-car
from Gordonsville.
No. 3. Pullman for Cincinnati.
No. 3. Pullman for Old Point.
No. 4. Pullman for Old Point.
No. 5. Chair Car (except Sunday) for Clifton
Forge.

No. 11. Palace Car for Lynchburg. No. | TRAINS ARRIVE BROAD-ST. STATION.

8:20 A. M. Daily from Cincinnati.
1:35 A. M. Daily from Norfolk.
2:00 P. M. Daily from Cincinnati.
6:55 P. M. Daily from Norfolk.
7:30 P. M. Ex. Sunday from Clifton Fige. NO. TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-ST. STATION.

A. M. Except Sunday from Lyn'burg P. M. Daily from Lynchburg. JOHN D. POTTS. Division Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND CITY AND SEVEN PINES

Trains leave station, Twenty-sixth and P streets, as follows:

Leave Arriva Richmond. 6:30 A. M. 12:00 M. Arriva 7:15 A. M. 12:45 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M. Arriva Richmond. 6:15 A. M. 8:15 A. M. 1:43 P. M. 6-15 P. M. 3:30 P. M. 6:30 P. M. Seven Pines. 5-30 A. M. 7:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY.

Leave Leave

Eichmond. Seven Pines.

10:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
2:00 P. M. 11:00 A. M.
4:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. 5:30 P. M.
Forty-five minutes' run each way. Electric cars pass station.
For further information call Phones No. 5 or No. 38.

In effect October 20, 1891.

STEAMSHIPS.

VIRGINIA STEAM BO AT COMPANYS
JAMES RIVER LINE
FOR THE SEASHORE, CHEAPEST AND MOST
PLEASANT ROUTE TO NORFOLK,
PORTISMOUTH, NEW FORT
NEWS, CLAREMONT,
AND JAMES RIVER LANDINGS.
CONNECTIONS:
At NEWPORT NEWS and NORFOLK for
Hampton, Old Point and Smithfield, Va., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia and New
York same afternoon; also at Norfolk for Eastern North Carolina and the South.
At CLAREMONT with the Atlantic and
Danyille Railroad for Waverly, Hicksford and
all stations.

At CLAREMONT with the Atlantic and Danville Railroad for Waverly, Hicksford and all stations.

ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

GREAT TOURIST LINE.

JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAR

SCENERY.

RATES LESS THAN HALF CHARGED BY

RAIL LINES.

FARE TO PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK \$1.50.

\$2.50 ROUND TRIP; \$1 SECOND-CLASS.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

The elegant and fast steamer

ARIEL.

Cartain Dayo.

(carying United States mail).

leaves Richmond every

MONDAY, WED NESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 7 A.

M. STREET-CARS GO DIRECTLY TO STEAM
ER'S WHARF for above named places. Returning, the steamer leaves. Norfolk and Newport
News on alternate days, arriving at Richmond about 5:30 P. M.

Through tickets on sale on steamer and at

About 5:30 P. M.
Through tickets on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency, No. 901 Main street, Baggage checked through.

checked through.
STATE-ROOMS FNGAGED FOR DAY OR
NIGHT.
FREIGHT.
Freight received daily for Norfolk. Portsmouth. Smithfield. Hampton. Old Point, Waverly, Hicksford and Alexandria, Va.; Washington, D. C., Newberne, Washington and Tarboro, N. G.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville. Scaboard and Roanoke, Norfolk Southern and Farmyille and Fowhatn Pailroads, and ville, Scaboard and Roanoke, Norfolk Southern and Farmville and Fowhatan Bailroads, and Eastern North Carolina generally: also, for Eastern Shore of Virginia and all regular land-ings on the James and Rappahannock rivers, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued. LUCLEN B. TATUM, Vice-President, No. 1117 Main street and Rocketts. IRVIN WEISIDER, Freight and Passenger Avent, my 29-47

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NOR-FOLK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Appointed sailing days every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesday's and Friday's steamers received till 11:20 A. M. For Sunday's steamer 1111 5 P. M. Saturday freight received daily till 5 P. M. Fare to Philadelphia.....

For further information apply to J. W. McCARRICK, General Southern Agent. W. P. CLYDE & CO. OLD COMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK

Cabin fare via Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Cabin fare via Richmond and Petersburg
Railroad.

Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garber's,
201 Main street, Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg depots, and at company's
offices, 1801 Main street and wharf, Rocketts.

Freight received daily until 5 P. M.
Passengers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS,
TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and
SATURDAYS by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway (via Nowport News) at 8:30 A. M., and by
Richmond and Petersburg railroad, came day at
9:300 A. M. will make connection at NORFOLK
with steamer leaving those days.

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,
No. 1301 Main street, and

ty19-tf Company's Wharf, Rocketts.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

### ELECTRICAL

WORK OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED BY GEO. W. MANNING, Jr., PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN.

RAILROADS.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE SOUTH SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1891.

LEAVE RICHMOND:

TRAIN No. 11, 3:30 A. M.

COUTHERN EXPRESS, daily for Danville, Circensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham, Raleigh, Randleman, Salisbury, Asheville, Hot Springs, Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Angusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomer, New Orleans, Texas and California, Pullman palace sleeping-cars Richmond to Danville and Danville to Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville, also Danville to Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City, Mo., without change.

TRAIN No. 9, 3:00 P. M. TRAIN No. 9, 3:00 P. M.

FAST MAIL, daily, for all points South and Soutwest, Connections at Mosely Junction for Farmyille and Fowhatan railroad; at Keysville for Clarksville, Oxford, Henderson, Durham and Raleigh through coach Richmond to Raleigh; at Danville with Pullman Sleeper for Augusta and Atlanta; at Greensboro for Durham, Raleigh, &c., also with Pullman Sleeper for Knoxville via Asheville. Washington and Southwest Vestibuled Limited, southbound, leaves Danville 3:50 A. M.

TRAIN No. 17, 6:00 P. M.

A MELIA ACCOMMODATION, daily except

A MELIA ACCOMMODATION, daily except Sunday for Amelia Courthouse and intermediate points.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND. Train No. 12, 7:40 A. M.; No. 10, 5:30 P. M.; No. 18, 8:45 A. M.

VORK RIVER LINE VIA WEST POINT. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

THE FAVORITE BOUTE TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

TRAIN No. 10, 3:10 P. M.

LOCAL EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, nects with stage for Walkerton; also connects with stage for Walkerton; also connects with Baltimore steamer at West Point. TRAIN No. 16, 4:40 P. M.

PALTIMORE LIMITED, daily, except Sunday, for West Point, connecting with York river steamer for Baltimore. At Baltimore steamers connect with Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Washington, Philadelphia and New York, FARE, Richmond to Baltimore, \$2; to Washington, \$3; to Philadelphia, \$4.80; New York, \$7.30.

STEAMERS LEAVE BALTIMORE 4 P. M. FOR WEST POINT, daily, except Sunday, thence by Richmond and Danville railroad to bichmond, arriving at 9:10 A. M. and 10:40 A. M.

TRAIN No. 40, 7:50 A. M. JOCAL MIXED, daily, except Sunday: leaves
Twenty-third street station for West Point
and intermediate points.
Ticket office at station foot of Virginia street
open 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M., and from 9:00 to
3:20 A. M.
City ticket office, 901 Main street

W. H. GREEN, General Manager, E. BERKELEY, Superintendent,

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POing NOV. 15TH. 1891. Eastern standard time

ing NOV. 1578. 1891. Eastern standard time

8:04 A. M., leaves Byrd-street station daily;
stops only at Ashland, Bothwell,
Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke
and Widewater, Sleeper Washing,
ton and New York Arrives at
Washington at 12:01 P. M.; Baltimore, 1:17 P. M.; Philadelphia, 3:47
P. M.; New York, 6:20 P. M.

11:50 A. M., leaves Byrd-street station daily except Sunday, Buffet Parior Car
Richmond to New York, Arrives
at Washington at 4:00 P. M.; Baltimore, 5:24 P. M.; Philadelphia, 7:40
P. M.; New York, 10:35 P. M.

7:05 P. M., leaves Byrd-street station daily.
Sleeping car Richmond to New
York, Stops only at Ashland, Bothwell, Milford, Fredericksburg,
Brooke and Widewater. Stops at
other stations on Sundays. Arrives
at Washington at 11:05 P. M.; Baltimore, 12:35 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:45
A. M.; New York, 6:30 A. M.

8:30 A. M., arrives at Byrd-street station daily.
Sleeper from New York, Stops only
at Widewater, Brooke, Fredericksburg, Milford, Bothwell and Ashland. Stops at other stations on
Sundays, Leaves Washington at
4:30 A. M.

2:35 P. M., arrives at Byrd-street station daily.
Stops at Fredericksburg, Milford,
Bothwell and Ashland. Sleeper
from Washington and New York
does not stop at Eiba. Leaves Washington at 10:57 A. M.

does not stop at Liba. Leaves Wash

does not stop at Elba. Leaves Washington at 10:57 A. M.

9:35 P. M., arrives at Byrd-street station daily except Sunday. Buffet Parlor Car New York to Richmond. Leaves Washington at 5:07 P. M.

FREDERICKSBURG ACCOMMODATION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAT.

4.00 P. M., leaves Byrd-street station; arrives at Fredericksburg at 6:40 P. M.

8:40 A. M., arrives at Byrd-street station; leaves Fredericksburg at 6:05 A. M.

ASHLAND TRAINS.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

ASHLAND TRAINS.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
6:25 A. M., leaves Elda; arrives at Ashland at 7:23 A. M.
6:24 P. M., leaves Elda; arrives at Ashland at 7:23 P. M.
6:45 A. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:55 P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5:30 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.
E. T. D. Myris, General Superintendent.

A TLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD Commencing WEDNE DAY, OCTOBER 21, 1891, at 3 A. M., trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTHWARD. No. Richmond. Petersburg. 

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

No. Leave Arrive 14— '7:05 A. M. 1:44 A. M. Fast Mail.

82— '7:45 A. M. 8:20 A. M. Accommodation.

84— '11:05 A. M. 11:45 A. M. Nortok Train.

85— '12:05 P. M. 1:40 P. M. N. & W. Conneo's.

85— '12:05 P. M. 6:28 P. M. Through Train.

86— '6:00 P. M. 6:28 P. M. Nortok Special.

40— '7:00 P. M. 6:38 P. M. Nortok Special.

40— '7:00 P. M. 7:45 P. M. Accommodation.

\*Daily. STOPPING PLACES.

Nos. 14, 53 and 35 make no stops. Nos. 25 and 78 stop on signal at Manchester, Centralia and Chester. Nos. 24 and 41 stop on signal at Manchester, Drewry's, Centralia and Chester. No. 27 stops on signal at Manchester only for passengers purchasing tickets to regular stopping places for this train south of Petersburg. Nos. 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, will stop on signal at all stations.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE

tions.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE.

On Trains Nos. 14 and 25 sieeping-cars between New York and Tampa. Fla. via Jacksonville. On Trains Nos. 14 and 27 sieeping-cars between New York and Charleston. On Trains Nos. 27 and 78 sieeping-cars between New York and Jacksonville. On Trains Nos. 37 and 18 sieeping-cars between Richmond and Lynchourg. Va. THE ONLY ALL-RAH. LINE TO NORFOLK.

Richmond. \*9.03 A. M. Norfolk. ... 11:5 A. M. Richmond. \*9.03 A. M. Norfolk. ... 9:03 P. M. Norfolk. ... 9:05 P. M. Norfolk at 4:00 P. M. sie solid trains between these two points, and passengers go through without change of cars. Close connections are also made at Petersburg by the 5:15 P. M. train from Richmond and the 8:35 A. M. train from Norfolk.

Trains leaving Richmond at 10:05 A. M. 12:40

from Richmond and the 8:35 A. M. train from Norfolk.

Trains leaving Richmond at 10:05 A. M. 12:40 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., and arriving at Richmond at 7:44 A. M. 1:40 P. M. and 7:45 make close connection at Petersburg to and

from Farmville, Lynchburg and R. M. SULLY, E. T. D. MYERS. General Superintendens

T. M. EMERSON, Trame Manager. FARMVILLE AND POWHATAN RAILEOAD COMPANY General Office, No. 708 east Main street.—Schedule in effect November 16, 1891.

LEAVE RICHMOND: 2:55 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. via Richmond and Danville railroad for Farmville and all points west of Moseley Junction.

10:05 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for Bormuda.

12:40 P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for Formuda.

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

8:45 A. M. via Richmond and Danville railroad from Farmville and intermediate stations to Moseley Junction.

11:45 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line from Winterpock and intermediate stations.

6:28 P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line from Bermuda.

For further information apply to Richmond and Danville and Atlantic Coast Line denote. A. W. Garber's ticket office, or to R. T. WILSON.

General Freight and Passenger Agent.

James R. Werte, General Manager.